

CABLE ADDRESS
"NUMISMA" NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
(212) 234 - 3130



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET

NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

January 27, 1993

Mr. Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Bank Money Museum
1 Mercantile
7th and Washington
St. Louis, MO 631011

Dear Mr. Serfass:

Michael Hodder has been one of our outstanding contributors to Numismatic Literature; now he feels that other calls on his time have become so heavy he cannot continue as a contributing editor.

This gives us the opportunity to ask if you would consider taking on the post. We realize you, too, are extremely busy but we would hope that you would find the time. The role of contributing editor is as large or small as you wish -- some of our editors send reams of abstracts and others (alas) we only hear from rarely. Abstracts are due at ANS November 15 and May 15; copies of the magazines most regularly abstracted would be sent to you at their expense.

The job, although volunteer, is far from a sinecure. However, it does carry with it some prestige. It may please you to know you were highly recommended for the post. If you will let me know that you will be able to take this on I will write to arrange for the magazines to be sent to your home or office. I look forward to having you as part of the NumLit teams. I can be reached at ANS most days at the moment as I'm putting the current NumLit to bed; otherwise I can be reached at (212) 213-6038.

Sincerely,

Irene Cumming Kleeberg
Irene Cumming Kleeberg
International Editor

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET

NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

April 8, 1993

Mr. Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Bank Money Museum
1 Mercantile
7th and Washington
St. Louis, MO 631011

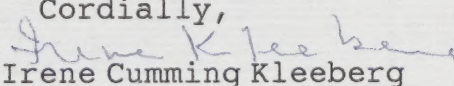
Dear Mr. Serfass:

Don Marquis once wrote to Doubleday that having a book published by that firm was like throwing a peanut into the Grand Canyon -- you give it a toss and then wait through eternity for any kind of echo.

You must feel that way about writing for Numismatic Literature. I have no good excuses for not answering your excellent letter sooner (and I pray you don't have a copy and so don't know how long ago you wrote). I have written to the numismatic publications to send them to you.

As far as how I receive abstracts, whether one at a time or in a lump it makes no difference -- whichever is easiest for you. At the moment I prefer hard copy as I input (good word, that) it into a Compugraphic. Leslie Elman, our director, sees interesting possibilities in our having our contributors provide a disc of some kind, but we are far from that.

We are all very excited that we will be working with you. I will probably be in St. Louis in July and hope to see you and the money museum then -- and if we can get together we can go over any problems or questions.

Cordially,

Irene Cumming Kleeberg
International Editor

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET

NEW YORK N.Y. 10032

April 14, 1993

Thomas D. Serfass
Curator
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower of ~~9-06-9~~
Seventh St. & Washington Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

Having waited so long to answer your last letter I am now going to overwhelm you with mail. (Not really).

Here is the latest number of NumLit - 129. I am hoping to get it on a more timely schedule as I think it's rather strange to have March issues, say, come out in June, as has happened. I left Hodder's name as the United States person -- although I think it may cause confusion -- because he had furnished the abstracts and deserved credit. You will be listed in 130 which should (maybe) mean that other contributors will send you goodies.

Again, thank you for agreeing to work with us.

Cordially,

Irene Cumming Kleeberg

Irene Cumming Kleeberg
International Editor

COINS +

2092 Mall Road
Florence, Kentucky 41042
(606) 371-1414

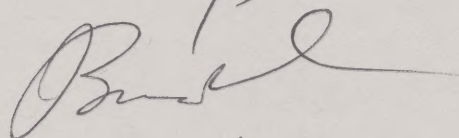
COINS
STAMPS
BULLION
ANTIQUES
AUTOGRAPHS
SPORTS CARDS

4-29-93

Mr. Sertars:

Please enter the enclosed journals
in your literature contest. Please contact
me at the phone number or address above
if you need any more information.
Thank you for your consideration

Sincerely,



Braxo Karolett

V.P. & Co-Editor

John Reich Collectors Society



**Mercantile
Money Museum**

Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
314-421-1819

Ms. Irene Kleeberg
International Editor
Numismatic Literature
American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th St.
New York, NY 10032

May 14, 1993

Dear Ms. Kleeberg:

I'm sorry if I have made you nervous by not sending abstracts before now, but frankly, the deadline snuck up on me. I'm afraid I have only just received the John Reich Journals and probably can't get them done this deadline. Will it be acceptable if I abstract articles from late 1992 and early 1993 for the March 1994 issue or should I just let them go and cover the end of May through September material?

I am glad you left Hodder on as the editor for the March 1993 edition. I couldn't agree with you more strongly.

Because Mr. Hodder has worked closely with you, I trust he has provided you with authorial abstracts of his recent works. Hodder's Colonial Newsletter article was the first one I prepared, and then I realized how short I was on time and hoped he would provide abstracts of his work, thereby giving me a shortcut. If he hasn't sent you abstracts, I will of course include them for the next issue as he has done several interesting pieces.

Please find enclosed the abstracts I have prepared for the September edition. Please give whatever advice or suggestions you have as I am eager to serve the publication in the best way possible.

Sincerely,

Thomas Serfass
Curator
Contributing Editor

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET

NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

July 19, 1993

New Fonts

Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Bank Money Museum
1 Mercantile
7th and Washington
St. Louis, MO 631011

Dear Tom -

Sorry it took me so long to write and thank you for your excellent work for NumLit. It was just what I wanted and I was delighted - it would have been nice if I had let you know.

I realize this may be the worst time ever but as I think I told you earlier I am planning to be in St. Louis practically immediately. None of us know what the situation will be there, of course, but as of now I am planning to arrive July 28 on a plane that will leave here at 1:22 pm. I will be staying at the Adam's Mark Hotel and I would like very much to see the Money Museum at some time that is convenient for you.

"And why, Madame, are you coming to St. Louis?" you cry. Blushing, I admit to a convention of (hold your breath) Romance Writers of America. The convention will last through Sunday -- i.e. I will be leaving August 1. It may be impossible to see the Museum but since I will be in St. Louis I thought I should try!

Cordially,

Irene Cumming Kleeberg
Irene Cumming Kleeberg
International Editor

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET

NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

August 25, 1993

Thomas Serfass
Curator
Mercantile Money Museum
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Tom -

This is a thank you note for letting me see the museum, including the curator's office. If I had my druthers I would send a truck out to steal that office and bring it here.

We've had a little trouble with the computer I was using so I now have a new one -- thank goodness. We're getting near the end of NumLit 130.

Hope Eric will let you come to New York some time -

Best --

Irene Kleeberg
International Editor

JRCS

JOHN REICH COLLECTOR SOCIETY
P.O. Box 135 Harrison, OH 45030

January 7, 1994

Mr. Thomas Serfass
1 Mercantile
7th & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

RE: AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Dear Mr. Serfass:

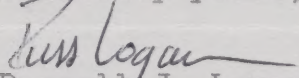
Several JRCS members have asked me why there was no mention of any John Reich Journal article in the most recent ANS Numismatic Literature Review. Since I am presently responsible for making sure the Journal is delivered to the proper person for review, I volunteered to inquire.

We received notification from Michael Hodder on April 5th last year to forward our Journal to you at the captioned address. Have you been receiving them?

What are we doing different from previous years that does not win your favor?

Am looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,


Russell J. Logan

Russell J. Logan
John Reich Collector Society
P.O. Box 135
Harrison, OH 45030

January 18, 1994

Dear Mr. Logan:

Thank you for your January 7, 1994 inquiry regarding articles reviewed for Numismatic Literature. I wish to reassure you that the absence of JRJ article abstracts was purely a logistical problem and not an omission. I am pleased that Mr. Hodder notified you that forwarding was necessary in April, however I did not receive any issues of your journal until May 13, 1993 when I received several issues in a box. Sometimes there are delays in mail being forwarded to me after it arrives in the building. I am afraid I didn't keep the box, so I can not accurately report the postmark, but it is quite possible that you sent them in a timely fashion and I still didn't receive them promptly. I have done what I can to improve this situation. Unfortunately, my deadline for submitting abstracts for the September number was May 15, 1993, and I was therefore unable to complete abstracts from your journal under that deadline. I did review and abstract 9 articles including your "hub punches" article (which I enjoyed), from Volume 7 and they were submitted for inclusion in the March 1994 Numismatic Literature to Irene Kleeberg (international editor) who makes final decisions on which articles are included.

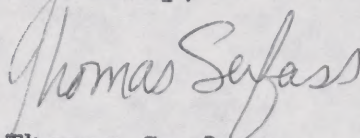
I am sorry if this lag has caused bad feelings with any JRS members, and perhaps I should have written to you or someone at John Reich Collectors Society to warn you that I couldn't include your articles for the May deadline. Please excuse this omission as inexperience on my part. The above address could be modified in the second line: 1 Mercantile Center, Tram 06-9, which will help somewhat in forwarding mail to me more quickly.

I am very appreciative of your sending me journals to review. It is important to me to do justice to the detailed research in JRJ articles. In general, if I receive a journal two full weeks before deadline, I am usually able to submit abstracts of the articles. If I receive materials closer to the deadline, I do my best to review and abstract the articles, but I can make no promises about timing. I would rather hold an article over rather than give it a cursory or inappropriate treatment. Perhaps I am taking myself too seriously, but I want to provide the best abstracts that I can. These carryovers are relatively common from my reading of Numismatic Literature. For example your October 1993 issue (Volume 8, Issue 1) came too late for inclusion in the March 1994 submissions (November 15, 1993 deadline) and so those abstracts will be submitted for the September 1994 issue.

Not only would it be rude of me to ignore your journal when you generously provide me with it to review, but I also would not be doing my job as there is no question about the quality of the research presented in the JRJ and the need to abstract it for Numismatic Literature. Therefore I will continue to abstract and submit the vast majority of material in the JRJ to Numismatic Literature as long as the research continues to be of importance to the numismatic community. And I do appreciate your providing me with the journal. I am also open to other published submissions if your members write books or other published works they would like abstracted. For what its worth, I work for a not for profit museum and so any gifts (books) are tax deductible and become part of the numismatic library we maintain here. Also remind your members that they are most welcome to prepare abstracts of their own books or other published materials which they can forward to me.

Thank you for your interest in keeping Numismatic Literature a fine and comprehensive bibliographic tool. I hope I have answered your concerns. I will appreciate your passing this explanation along to those concerned members of JRCS. Again I apologize for not contacting you with information about the delay in the publication of abstracts from your journal and am sorry for any ill feeling this situation may have caused. I hope that we can cooperate on amicable terms in the future as I have great respect for your organization and its journal. Please feel free to call or write if I can be of assistance to you or the JRCS.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thomas Serfass". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Thomas Serfass
Contributing Editor, Numismatic Literature

Harriet Schwartz
Editorial Department
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, NY 10032

August 3, 1994

Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

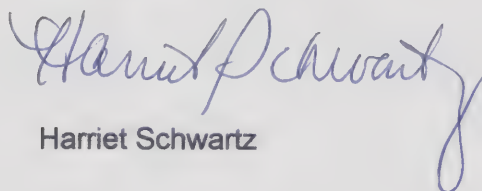
I am writing to introduce myself as the new International Editor of *Numismatic Literature*. I am an alumna of the 1981 ANS summer seminar, with a primary interest in ancient coinage; currently I am working on the coinage of the last dynasty of Mauretania. Due to ill health, Irene Cumming Kleeberg has resigned the position and I am assuming her responsibilities as of the September 1994 issue (No. 132). Because I have just begun working on the issue, we will be unable to meet the September 15 publication schedule. I expect to send the volume, based on the contributions you had sent to Ms. Kleeberg, to the printer by November and have it in the mail to subscribers prior to the end of the year.

With the March 1995 issue, we will return to the original schedule for *Numismatic Literature*; the deadline for submissions remains November 15 of this year. I look forward to receiving any titles and abstracts which have appeared in your area. Please send your contributions to:

Harriet Schwartz
Editorial Dept.
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th
New York, NY 10032

Thank you for the contributions which you submitted to Ms. Kleeberg in April of this year. They provide invaluable information, and I eagerly await any further notices you can send me.

Sincerely,


Harriet Schwartz

CABLE ADDRESS
"NUMISMA" NEW YORK



TELEPHONE
(212) 234 - 3130

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET

NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

August 18, 1994


Mr. Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh and Washington
St. Louis, MO 63178

Dear Tom,

Many thanks for the ASCII files which transferred without a hitch. That takes care of the Appendix; good luck on the Dollar Sign article which Eric is laboring over for publication also in COAC 9.

The disk is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,


Leslie A. Elam
Director

Harriet Schwartz
Editorial Department
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, NY 10032

November 2, 1994

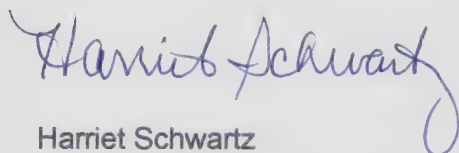
Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

Volume 132 of *Numismatic Literature* is now in the printer's hands and we hope to mail it to subscribers at the end of the year. I am very grateful for the thorough abstracts you submitted for that volume. As I begin to turn my attention to Volume 133, I want to remind you that the deadline for contributions to Volume 133 is November 15. If you have any material available, please send it to me at the above address as soon as possible so I may include it.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Harriet Schwartz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end of the last name.

Harriet Schwartz

Harriet Schwartz
Editorial Department
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, NY 10032

December 14, 1994

Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

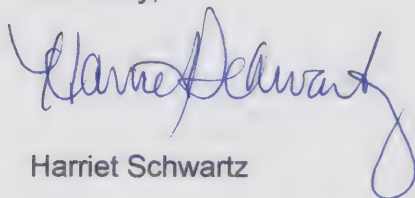
Thank you for your letter of November 14, and for the wonderful abstracts for *Numismatic Literature*. Don't worry about the precise deadline; as far as domestic mail is concerned, sending abstracts sometime near the deadline is just fine; my reminder letter went to everyone but was directed primarily at overseas contributors whose postal service might not be as quick.

It makes no difference to me whether you send abstracts as you have them available or whether you send them in bunches. If I get any after I've "closed the books" on a particular volume, I'll just hold them until the next round.

As far as North American publications dealing with ancient numismatics are concerned, the primary ones I can think of are the *American Journal of Numismatics* of the ANS, and occasionally the *American Journal of Archaeology* and the *Journal of Roman Archaeology*. As far as articles in *AJN* are concerned, Marie Martin here at the ANS gives me abstracts prepared by the authors, so there is nothing you need to do there. I receive both the *AJA* and *JRA* (general archaeology publications which occasionally have articles of numismatic note) and I will make sure I abstract anything I find there. I have also just sent electronic mail to Bill Metcalf (I am a "remote" editor, working primarily from my home in Massachusetts but in frequent communication—phone, mail, visits—with the rest of the ANS staff in New York) asking if there are other North American publications which should be perused. If he mentions additional ones, I will definitely drop you a note. You mention that you are having trouble securing other Canada subject periodicals/information; is there anything I can do to help?

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Harriet Schwartz', with a stylized, flowing script.

Harriet Schwartz

Harriet Schwartz
Editorial Department
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, NY 10032

December 20, 1994

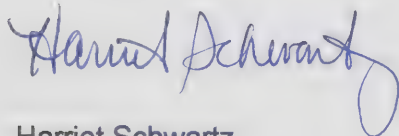
Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

I am pleased to send you volume 132 of *Numismatic Literature*, which has just arrived from the printer. I am putting the finishing touches on volume 133, and with that issue *NumLit* will resume its March and September publication dates.

Thank you once again for the material you have sent me. With your help, *Numismatic Literature* can truly reflect international numismatic scholarship.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Harriet Schwartz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Harriet" and last name "Schwartz" clearly legible.

Harriet Schwartz

Harriet Schwartz
Editorial Department
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, NY 10032

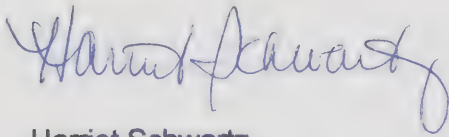
March 7, 1995

Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

I am pleased to send you volume 133 of *Numismatic Literature*, which has just arrived from the printer. *NumLit* now resumes its March and September publication dates. Abstracts for the September 1995 issue are due at the ANS by May 15. I am grateful for the material you have sent for this and earlier volumes, and I look forward to receiving your contribution to volume 134.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Harriet Schwartz', with a stylized, cursive script.

Harriet Schwartz

Harriet Schwartz
Editorial Department
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, NY 10032

April 27, 1995

Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis, MO 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

The May 15 deadline for submission of abstracts for volume 134 (September 1995) of *Numismatic Literature* is fast approaching. If you have any additional material available, please send it to me as soon as possible. If you have sent material which has crossed this letter in the mail, I look forward to receiving it.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Harriet Schwartz". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "H" and a long, sweeping underline.

Harriet Schwartz

Harriet Schwartz
Editorial Department
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, NY 10032

October 17, 1995

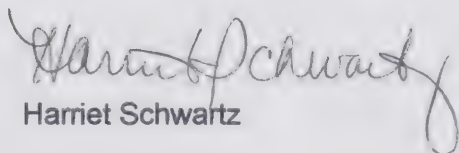
Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis
MISSOURI 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

The November 15 deadline for submission of abstracts for volume 135 (March 1996) of *Numismatic Literature* is fast approaching. If you have any material available, please send it to me as soon as possible. If you have sent material which has crossed this letter in the mail, I look forward to receiving it.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Harriet Schwartz

Harriet Schwartz
Editorial Department
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, NY 10032

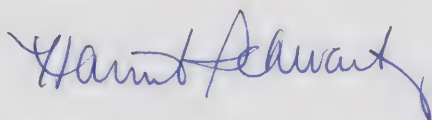
Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis
MISSOURI 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

I am pleased to send you volume 135 of *Numismatic Literature*, which has just arrived from the printer. Abstracts for the September 1996 issue are due at the ANS by May 15. I am grateful for the international contributions to this and earlier volumes, and I look forward to receiving your material for volume 136.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Harriet Schwartz

Harriet Schwartz
Editorial Department
The American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th Street
New York, NY 10032

April 18, 1996

Thomas Serfass
Mercantile Money Museum
Mercantile Tower
Seventh & Washington
St. Louis
MISSOURI 63101

Dear Mr. Serfass:

The May 15 deadline for submission of abstracts for volume 136 (September 1996) of *Numismatic Literature* is fast approaching. If you have any material available, please send it to me as soon as possible. If you have sent material which has crossed this letter in the mail, I look forward to receiving it.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Harriet Schwartz

Abstracts for September 1993
Numismatic Literature

Gary A. Trudgen, " Nova Eborac Filmprint Punch Study", The Colonial Newsletter, Volume 33, No. 1, (Serial No. 93), February 1993, pp. 1357-1359.

Trudgen explains the technique of creating filmprints (also called transparencies) of the Nova Eborac series. He used enlarged filmprints to map and study the punches used. The results are presented in a concise table. The author concludes that the four varieties were prepared by the same engraver, casting doubt on the speculation that the small head variety was a circulating counterfeit.

Michael Hodder, " Cecil Calvert's Coinage for Maryland: A Study in History and Law", The Colonial Newsletter, Volume 33, No. 1, (Serial No. 93), February 1993, pp. 1360-1362.

Documentary analysis of Lord Calvert's charter and arrest records to shed light on Maryland coinage. An explanation is presented of how Calvert could have interpreted his charter to give him a right to coin money for Maryland. Hodder argues that the design features of the coinage were intended to support his right to issue coin without illegally usurping the King's authority. It is argued that Calvert's arrest in 1659 was not because he had coins struck per se, but because he was not strictly following the rules. Calvert's innocence is inferred by the shipments of Maryland coinage from the Tower Mint to Maryland after the period of Calvert's arrest.

James C. Spilman and Raymond H. Williamson, " Benjamin Dudley and the Fugio Copper; Bits and Pieces of Evidence", The Colonial Newsletter, Vol. 33, No. 1, February 1993, pp. 1363-1366.

Spilman was lent information gleaned from primary materials assembled over the years by Williamson. The documents shed light on the sources of copper stockpiled by the U.S. government and later supplied to James Jarvis to strike Fugio coppers. The records presented, though far from complete, can account for the 71,174.5 pounds of copper supplied to Jarvis.

Donald Scarinci, " Two New York Theater Tokens for Sale: How many are really out there ?", The Colonial Newsletter, Vol. 33, No. 1, February 1993, pp. 1367-1369, illus.

Brief history of this token followed by a 13 token census from auction records and institutional holdings. The author wishes to update the census, especially by adding unknown pieces and asks owners to contact him with information on their holdings.

Gary A. Trudgen, "Samuel and James F. Atlee: Machin's Mills Partners", The Colonial Newsletter, Vol. 32, No. 3, October 1992, pp. 1318-1352 illus.

Detailed biography of the Atlee family covering the father and son's entire careers. Exhaustively researched with 10 appendices setting out all the available detail. The essay provides family information back to the 17th century as well as the period after James returns to England in 1795. Samuel's emigration to America, his porter brewery in New York, the coining venture and his later difficulties in Vermont are addressed. James' life is covered in similar detail.

William A. Harmon, "The 1848-O Half Dimes", The Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 19, issue # 56, March 1993, pp. 3-15 illus.

Eight varieties of half dime are presented. Harmon clarifies some of Valentine's findings as well as incorporating Breen's contributions with a unified nomenclature for this date. Harmon leaves open the possibility of further undiscovered mules. Also of interest an 1848/1848/1847 overdate is identified as an early die state of variety 2.

Al Blythe, "A New Variety for the 1865-S Half Dime Discovered", The Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 19, issue #56, March 1993, pp. 33-37 illus.

A fifth variety of 1865-S half dime has been found and which reinforces the author's position that the 1865 over 1863 is not truly an overdate, but a repunched 1865. A detailed comparison of the new variety 5 with varieties 2 and 4 is presented with illustrations.

Del Romines, "The Date Alignment Jig", The Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 19, issue 56, March 1993, pp. 29-31, illus.

Dates punched into the skirt, rock or denticles of seated liberty coinage have been a puzzle. The author was told of a jig being used in the Philadelphia Mint to punch dates into working dies. The author explains how the equipment worked and that it would explain these errors. To prove his point, Romines built a jig based on drawings made from one he had seen which produced the predicted errors. He argues that logic would suggest that if a hand-made date alignment tool were used in preparing dies, it would make sense to have it serve for as many sizes of dies as possible to lessen the number of jigs needed. The jig illustrated had three settings, 25, 50 and 100. If the wrong setting were used while preparing a die the date would be badly out of place, either in the skirt (or possibly the rock) or denticles for the Seated Liberty series.

Gerry Fortin, "1877-S Seated Dime Varieties", The Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 19, issue 56, March 1993, pp. 17-22, illus.

Fortin suggests the shield position method of identification is not precise enough. Brian Greer's alternative denticle ruler identification method is presented and illustrated. There are 11 obverse die varieties with 10 reverses described, along with a table of die pairings for this San Francisco Mint issue.

Staff, "Bowers & Merena announces new variety of Flowing Hair half dollar", Numismatic News, May 4, 1993, Vol. 42, No.18, p. 4 illus.

This new muling combines Overton's obverse No. 3 with a previously unknown reverse with two outer berries beneath ST in STATES. Discovered by Andrew W. Pollock.

William E. Hagans, "Columbian Expo medal source of controversy", Numismatic News, May 4, 1993, Vol. 42, No. 18, pp. 22-24,37, illus.

The events involved in the development of this medal involved early unauthorized release of its design, uproar over a naked boy figure on the reverse submitted by Augustus Saint-Gaudens and the subsequent rejection of three of his reverse designs by the politicians overseeing the exposition committee. The final product featured a Saint-Gaudens obverse and a Charles Barber reverse, much to Saint-Gaudens' chagrin.

Fred W.A. Smith, "Hard Times token offers link to early Wall Street", Numismatic News, Vol. 42, No. 17, April 27, 1993, pp. 22-23, illus.

History of the New York Merchants Exchange and development of Wall Street as trading center is tied to Low 97 and 98 tokens. The historical background of the reverse "Not one cent for Tribute" is explained.

F. Michael Fazzari, "New Form of Alteration spotted on rare dollars", Numismatic News, Vol. 42, No. 16, April 20, 1993, p. 31, illus.

1894-O and 1895-O Morgan dollars have been altered with a parallelogram shaped punch above Liberty's ear. The hairlines are strengthened in this alteration. These punches measure "less than 1 millimeter long" and produce "identical compartment-like separations where each punch stroke was placed". Fazzari advises all AU and BU dollars be checked for this problem.

Robert W. Julian, "U.S. cent marks 200 years", Numismatic News, Vol. 42, No. 16, April 20, 1993, pp. 1,12,14,16, illus.

Historical account of the beginning of U.S. cent production, recounting its difficult start under David Rittenhouse and engraver Birch, the struggles with Congress over designs as well as the subsequent changes in the value of copper, delaying production.

Numismatic Literature Abstracts
Sept. 1993, part 2

Christopher F. Pilliod, "What Can Be Learned From the 1841-O Doubled Die Quarter?", *Gobrecht Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 56, March 1993, pp. 44-45 illus.

Excellent photographic detail of doubling in Liberty's shield, stars and denticles.

Jason Carter, "An 1877 Dime With a Blundered Date", *Gobrecht Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 56, March 1993, p. 47 illus.

An error variety with the lower portion of the numeral 1 punched into the rock above the 8 in the date. See Del Romines article on the alignment jig.

Glenn Peterson, "A New 1858 Half Dollar with Blundered Die", *Gobrecht Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 56, March 1993, p. 49 illus.

Top portion of extra 8 and 5 punched into the denticles. Fine photograph. See Del Romines article on the alignment jig.

Q. David Bowers, "Interesting Counterstamp on 1860-O Dollar Discovered", *Gobrecht Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 55 November 1992, pp. 9-11 illus.

A U.S. dollar countermarked by the government of Costa Rica for use in their country probably in 1889. Although this counterstamp was used widely on both English and Columbian silver, this is its first appearance on an American issue.

Scott G. Grieb, "A Third Variety Discovered for the 1858-S Dime", *Gobrecht Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 55, November 1992, pp. 29-32 illus.

This third variety, identified by John McCloskey, is distinguished in part by its shield position at SP-8 in contrast to the other varieties which display shield position SP-7. Article provides attribution information on all three varieties.

Peter C. Smith, "Woodward on Smith", *Penny-wise*, Vol. 26, No. 6, November 15, 1992, pp. 416-418.

Collection and analysis of 17 Woodward auction catalog entries relating to Smith of Anne Street and his altered or counterfeit cents.

Mary Sauvain, "An Introduction to California Fractional Gold", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 3 March 1993, pp. 359-362 illus.

Historical account of development of California fractional pieces, the speculative purge of the coins in 1852 by banker James King, and the re-emergence of a debased local coinage needed for daily transactions. By 1856 the San Francisco Mint had alleviated the shortage. Souvenir and back dated pieces continued to be made until 1883 when the Secret Service shut down production. A guide to genuine pieces is included.

Barbara Mueller, "A Directory of Major Significant Numismatic /Syngraphic Articles and Studies That Have Appeared in 50 Years of The Essay-Proof Journal", The Essay-Proof Journal, Vol. 50 Nos. 1-2 (1st & 2nd Quarters) 1993, pp. 10-13.

For those interested in paper money, its creation, engraving or counterfeiting, this index places the entire run of the best articles of this journal at a researcher's finger tips. 116 entries provide a wide range of subjects and viewpoints.

Bob Grellman, "Late Date Cent Update", Penny-wise, Vol. 26, No. 6, November 15, 1992, pp. 414-415.

Summary of die varieties added and removed (changed to die state) from the author's attribution guide for late date cents published in 1987.

Gerry Fortin, "1853 Dimes With Arrows Revisited", Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 19 No. 55, November 1992, pp. 13-19 illus.

Summarizes additional varieties of the arrow bearing coins by John McCloskey, the author, and several varieties from the Lovejoy sale (Stack's) discovered since Ahwash's original work. A consolidated listing of 17 varieties and six subvarieties of A-5 are presented.

Ken Potter, "What Are 'Doubled Dies'? ", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 4, April 1993, pp. 471-475 illus.

Author discusses various kinds of doubling. He proceeds to explain how damage to the dies occurs in the three main die sinking processes: traditional annealing/restriking of working dies from master hub, Electrical Discharge Machining and Reducing Lathe Machining. The major errors associated with each process are explained and a new definition for the term doubling is offered.

David Schenkman, J.F. W. Dorfman: Token & Medal Manufacturer", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 4, April 1993, pp. 481-494 illus.

An entrepreneurial history of John F. Dorfman's career as inventor, rubber stamp maker, printing press manufacturer, die sinker and token manufacturer. Schenkman describes several styles of token made by Dorfman's company even after his death. Dorfman tokens are distinguished from Quint's and others in the article. A surprising variety of medals also was produced by this firm, from dog licenses to police and fire badges.

Kenneth E. Bressett, "The Baffling Case of the Plugged Dollars", NUM, vol. 106, No. 3, March 1993, pp. 356-357, 383 illus.

A number of 1795 Flowing Hair dollars have been found with a silver plug in their exact center inserted prior to striking. After discarding a theory that the plugs were a fineness adjustment, Bressett proposes that they served as a weight adjustment. It would probably have been easier to bring under weight planchets up to standard by adding a plug than by melting them down and starting over at the ingot stage. The author suggests this was only done as an experiment with stored planchets for a limited time.

Abstracts for September 1993
Numismatic Literature
Serfass add-on

Michael McLaughlin, "Fugio Files Updated, Part Four", Pennywise, Vol. 27, No. 1, January 15, 1993, pp. 4-12.

The continuation of McLaughlin's series presents Newman 12-M2, 12-S, 12-U, 12-X, 12-Z, 12-KK, 12-LL, 13-N, 13-R, 13-X, 13-KK, 14-O, 14-H, 14-X, 15-Y, 15-H, 15-K, 15-V, 16-N, 16-H.

Numismatic Literature

for March 1994 issue

Pete Smith, American Numismatic Biographies, Gold Leaf Press [a division of the Money Tree], (Rocky River, OH 1992) 252 pp.

Pete Smith fills a gap in numismatic literature by collecting in one volume an extensive collection of short numismatic biographies. The scope of the work is impressive with over 1400 entries over a range of subjects including Mint officials, dealers, numismatic writers, artists, sculptors, and designers as well as the subjects of medals from missionaries to actors (John Wayne). The entries are concise and factual. Smith's introduction is helpful and he openly discusses his biases. A valuable tool for numismatic research or the quenching of numismatic curiosity.

[Thomas Serfass]

Arlie Slabaugh, Confederate States Paper Money, 8th Ed. Krause Pub., (Iola WI 1993), 128 pp. Illus.

This valuable reference has been further improved in this new edition. A larger format, 16 additional text pages and 10 additional photographs enhance the work. The historical sections continue to be very informative and new retail prices guides are provided for notes in six grades of preservation from good through uncirculated. The author also provides some guidance as to likely prices one might expect to realize when selling notes.

[Thomas Serfass]

Fred Schwan, "A Collector's View of College Currency", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 9, September 1993, pp. 1229-1237, illus.

A brief introduction to the specialty of business college currency issued as a practice tool or in some cases as actual credit vouchers at business/ career schools. These schools issued this money from the middle 19th through the early 20th centuries and often used the same engravers & lithographers as the actual bank currency. Several schools are profiled. Some of the vignettes used were original productions and Schwan calls them "extraordinarily beautiful". John A. Muscalus pioneered this collecting field and "kept it from slipping into oblivion". Schwan states there is a surprising variety of notes with several hundred schools with more than 500 issues spread over 40 states plus the District of Columbia. Neil Shafer has just finished editing a book on the subject written by Herb & Martha Schingoethe, College Currency: Money for Business Training, [BNR Press] (Port Clinton, OH 1993).

[Thomas Serfass]

Abstracts for the March 1994 issue

Jules Reiver, "New Variety of 1794 Half Dollar Discovered by Bowers & Merena", JRJ, Vol. 7 Issue 4, July 1993, pp. 32-37. Illus.

Andrew Pollack discovered a new variety of 1794 half dollar with obverse die (Overton 0105) mated to a reverse not used on any other 1794 variety. The new reverse was designated G and the new variety O111. The new variety is distinguished by having two berries in the STA region, one berry under the S and another between the S and T. Also there is a leaf under the left side of the right foot of A in AMERICA which does not appear on other reverses. This article contains photos of the STA and ICA regions of all the reverses of the 1794s for study and comparison. A clever full page mating chart of obverses and reverses is also included.

Richard F. Felshaw, "Attributing the Cents of 1828", PW, Vol. 27 No. 3, May 15, 1993, pp. 172-175, illus.

The twelve varieties of 1828 are the result of intermarriages between five obverse dies and eleven reverse dies. The author has chosen a scheme of dividing the varieties into three subgroups. Within each subgroup, coins are further separated by diagnostic features into group A or B. This process speeds up attribution and provides a convenient format for use away from detailed standard references.

Daniel Argyro, "Major Die States of 1848 Cents, Part 1", PW, Vol. 27 No. 3, May 15, 1993, pp. 180-181.

The die states for each of the 48 varieties of 1848 cents will be identified by diagnostic features and progressively labeled with a lower case letter within each variety. This first part presents 20 die states for the first six varieties.

Michael McLaughlin, "Fugio Files Updated, Part Six", PW, Vol. 27 No. 3, May 15, 1993, pp. 164-170.

Obverse die studies are concluded with Newman numbers 21I, 22M2, 23ZZ, & 24MM. The lettered reverses are also reevaluated using the same format as for the obverses: description of the die characteristics, die states, strike order, population reports with weights, specimens examined and commentary. This article includes reverses A, B, & C.

Larry Rausch, "A Coin World Survey of Liberty Seated Dimes, 1987-1992", Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 19, No. 57, July 1993, pp. 11-16.

Author examined and tabulated nearly 1500 ads for dimes from 159 dealers over the period to determine the relative availability of the coins in several grades. His main tabulation involves six circulated and five uncirculated grades. He also provides a table of the least available liberty seated dimes during the period.

[Thomas Serfass]

Pam Peterson, "David Rittenhouse: Mint Philosopher and Scientist", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 8, August 1993 pp. 1091-1097, illus.

Biographical sketch of Rittenhouse focusing on his scientific achievements before coming to the Mint as well as his great friendships with both Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. Although Rittenhouse had no formal education his talents and achievements led to honorary degrees from Princeton & William & Mary as well as first Professor of Astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania. The greatness of Rittenhouses' achievements was not fully realized in his life time, despite the fact that he was second behind Franklin as the greatest scientist in America. His tenure as Director of the Mint is also covered.

[Thomas Serfass]

Michael J. Hodder, "When Morristown Made Coins", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 8, August 1993, pp. 1099-1102, 1159-1162.

The shortage of money following the Revolution is briefly described as was the politics of getting the N.J. Assembly to pass a bill authorizing the minting of coins. After Mathias Ogden secured its passage in the legislature, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox set up a mint in Rahway NJ in 1787. William Leddel, an unsuccessful bidder for the coining franchise hired a former Cox partner & coiner Walter Mould to run a mint in Morristown NJ. Coins were made there in 1787 and 1788. High start up costs, personnel problems and lack of adequate capital all conspired to make the Morristown Mint unprofitable and it closed after two years.

[Thomas Serfass]

Murray Church, "Canada's Coinage Takes to the Road", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 10, October 1993, pp. 1366-1376. Illus.

The author explains several coins in this series from conceptual approval through the design process to their minting. Attention to historical accuracy has been given substantial emphasis in this intriguing series of coins which covers modes of transportation from aboriginal canoes to the Lancaster bomber. Canadian commemorative coins from this series will serve as a tangible historical source for the future presented in a durable, accessible and attractive format.

[Thomas Serfass]

Bruce W. Smith, "Trial Listing of Encased Coins Made by Earl Fankhauser of Ft. Wayne, Indiana " TAMS, Vol 33, No. 5 October 1993, pp. 154-165. Illus.

Robert W. Julian, "Cents of 1808-1814", COINS, Vol. 40 No. 11, November 1993, pp. 60-64, illus.

The Classic head series is introduced with a discussion of varieties, mintages and current market values. The politics of the Mint during that era and the appointment of engraver John Reich are presented.
[Thomas Serfass]

Anthony Swiatek, "The Oregon Trail memorial half dollar", COINS, vol 40, No. 11 November 1993, pp. 66-76, illus.

Description and history of this long lived commemorative issue (1928-1939) complete with mintage and melt figures, current population estimates and grading information. This issue recorded a number of numismatic firsts including being the first commemorative half struck in Denver.

[Thomas Serfass]

Robert W. Julian, "Early half Dimes", COINage, vol 29, No. 10 October 1993, pp. 9-12, illus.

Julian presents the interesting political machinations involved in the minting of silver coinage for the period 1792-1797. The history of dismes or dimes is given as far as design changes along with analytical analyses of mintage figures. Current population estimates with values are also presented.

[Thomas Serfass]

Shane Anderson, "V.D.B. : Behind the Initials", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 10 October 1993, pp. 1398-1403, illus.

Biographical article on Brenner's youth, apprenticeship, name change and emigration to America and thereafter his rising career as medalist and sculptor. The author states that he reached the top of his career with his plaque and Centennial Medal of Lincoln. The circumstances leading to his appointment to redesign the cent are explained along with a brief summary of the remainder of his career.

[Thomas Serfass]

Jason L. Carter, "An 1887 S Dime with a Shattered Reverse", Gobrecht J, Vol. 19 No. 57, July 1993, pp. 28-29 illus.

An otherwise about uncirculated coin exhibits a series of die breaks which radiate over half of the coin. These die breaks are nearly concealed by the wreath leaf design.

[Thomas Serfass]

Donald Helfer, " 1855-S Half Dollars in the China Trade", Gobrecht J, Vol. 19, No. 57, July 1993, pp. 26-27, illus.

In a speculative article concerning 1855-S half dollars the author explores the possibility of the coins having been used extensively by ship's captains in the China trade. Helfer explains the Dollars Mex standard used by Oriental traders and shows an illustration of an 1855 S with a chop mark indicating half or middle.

[Thomas Serfass]

Anthony Swiatek, "The 'Orphan' Issue", NUM, vol.106, No. 8 August 1993, pp. 1082-1089, 1145. Illus.

The Arkansas Centennial commemorative half dollar's history is examined from the politics of the rejection of the original design to the issuance of the last coins in 1939. The issue was orphaned because the Arkansas Centennial Commission sold off their stocks of the coin at the end of 1936, primarily to out of state dealers so that it was available in most places, but not readily in Arkansas. There is an extended discussion of the pertinent details of this coin including surviving specimens, their condition and striking characteristics and the Robinson reverse and its story.
[Thomas Serfass]

Del Romines, "Misuse of the Date Alignment Jig", Gobrecht J, Vol. 19, issue 57, July 1993, pp. 34-35, illus.

In an addendum to his previous article, Romines presents a template of coinage diameters showing the manner in which punches could misplace the date severely on various denominations, if the wrong locator hole were used with the punch. He further argues that in 1875 another hole was placed in the jig to accommodate the twenty cent piece.
[Thomas Serfass]

John Kovach, "Another Visit to Economy, Pennsylvania", JRJ, Vol. 7, issue 4, July 1993, pp. 26-31.

A brief history of the Harmony Society and its founding Rapp family provides the background for the Economite hoard of \$500,000 in coins. A partial listing of the hoard's contents is provided. An 1881 article in Coin Collector's Journal indicated the hoard contained 111, 357 early half dollars. The Old Economy State Park and museum preserve this communities heritage and the museum has retained a few half dollars which the author describes by variety.
[Thomas Serfass]

Weiman W. White, "Silver Coinage and the Toning Process", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 6 June 1993, pp. 792-795, 856.

A scientifically based discussion of toning with practical advice on the probable outcome of cleaning an uncirculated coin. Using the example of sulfur, a widespread chemical contaminant which will tone exposed silver, White explains the process of toning in chemical terms, relates the results of his experiments in removing toning from silver coins and provides a clear set of criterion the average collector can bring to a decision about whether to remove toning from a coin or not. Of course the caveat that cleaning any coin endangers its numismatic value is also provided.
[Thomas Serfass]

Daniel Argyro, "Major Die States of the Year 1848, Part 2", PW, Vol. 27, No. 5, September 15, 1993, pp. 335-337.

This continuation includes the cents N-7 through N-12 with commentary on the obverse and reverse for each die state.
[Thomas Serfass]

Hans A. Land, "A Pocketful of Dollars, Pistoles, Joes, and Guineas" NUM, Vol. 106, No. 7 July 1993, pp. 933-936, 978-980, illus.

Details the initial coin shortage in the American Colonies caused by British ban on exports of coin to her colonies. The variety of coins and the circumstance of their usage are explained along with the evolution of American rules concerning coinage regulation. Includes information on the adoption of dollars as our basic currency unit and the phasing out of foreign coin as legal tender in 1857.

[Thomas Serfass]

John Lorenzo, "The Most Dramatic Die Failure of New Jersey Coppers: Maris 31-L", PW, Vol. 27, No. 5, Sept. 15, 1993, pp. 333-335. Illus.

This coin from the Rahway mint was previously believed to have broken into four fragments according to Maris 1881 work and two examples still exist. The author has located a new variety of this die pair breaking into at least six pieces. The progression of die breaks leading to the four fragments is related and then the additional breaks are described and illustrated.

[Thomas Serfass]

John Wright and Tim Burch, "a Fascinating 1795 Cent", PW, Vol. 27, No. 5 September 15, 1993, pp. 322-329, illus.

The discovery and attribution of 1795 NC2 (U.S. cent overstruck on Talbot, Allum & Lee New York one cent token) is recounted. The authors also provide background on the TA & L tokens as copper stock for the early Mint operations and how this coin came to be made and why it was illegal for the Mint to do so.

[Thomas Serfass]

John Griffiee, "New Jersey Coppers, Part 10: Maris 18-N", PW, Vol. 27, No. 5 September 15, 1993, pp. 330-332.

The series of articles provides a description of varieties of each type in the New Jersey series along with extensive condition census information. The author is striving to update information on this series and urges owners of New Jersey coppers to contact him.

[Thomas Serfass]

Michael McLaughlin, "Fugio Files Updated, Part 8", PW, Vol. 27, No. 5, September 15, 1993, pp. 337-343.

McLaughlin continues his Fugio series with reverses H, HH, I, K, KK, L, and LL. He provides information at the top of each entry on the regular or pattern die in addition to dies states, strike order, census information, specimen bank and commentary.

[Thomas Serfass]

Bob Cochran, "Two 'Discovery' Large Size Alabama Nationals Reported", PM, Vol. 32, No. 4 (July/Aug 1993) p. 123.

Jasper Payne acquired a previously unknown large size note from the First National Bank of Coffee Springs, Alabama and one from the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Headland, Alabama. Reasons for the notes scarcity are discussed.

[Thomas Serfass]

Brent Hughes, " Frank Leslie's Confederate Note and Its Progeny", PM, Vol. 32, No. 3 (May/ June 1993) pp. 90-94, 99. Illus.

The fascinating process of creating plates from woodcuts and electrotypes for mass circulation publication prior to the half tone process is explained as background for discussion of the production of counterfeit Confederate bills. The Confederate \$10 type 10 (Liberty and Shield with flag) and Confederate \$5 Type 31 (five females) notes were reproduced somewhat crudely in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper and the Philadelphia Inquirer respectively. From these Sam Upham of New York and others either bought these electrotypes or produced others and went into the Confederate Note Facsimile business. Many were trimmed and tinted and used as circulating counterfeits. Several of these counterfeit "facsimiles" are illustrated and described.

[Thomas Serfass]

Peter Huntoon, " The Original Series National Bank Note Part-Plate Printings of 1873-1875", PM, Vol. 32, No. 4, (July August 1993) pp. 115-119, illus.

To comply with a small section of a March 3, 1873 law, national bank notes known to be widely counterfeited were to be discontinued in production runs and redesigned. The law had other serious drawbacks which would impact negatively on banks and its repeal or effective reversal were imminent. However, during the interval while this law was in force, partial plate printings of several banks notes could not be avoided. The author discusses the banks which had partial plate printings of their notes and some of the difficulties involved with this process.

[Thomas Serfass]

Steve Feller, " The Prisoner of War Camp at Algona, Iowa: A Look at the Camp and Its Monetary System", IBNS Journal, Vol. 32, No. 1 (1993) pp. 9-18, illus.

Historical account of the POW camp and its economic functions. The surprising economy of the camp is explained with various wage levels (officers' salaries) described as well as projects on which they spent the money they had earned. A variety of canteen notes, credit memos and other material is illustrated.

[Thomas Serfass]

Jack E. Fisher, "Carmi A. Thompson", PM, Vol. 32 No. 4 (July/Aug 1993) pp. 120-122, illus.

Biographical article on this Secretary of the Treasury who signed silver certificates in 1899.

[Thomas Serfass]

Gene Hessler, " Some Currency Models and Their Engravers", PM, Vol. 32, No. 4 (July August 1993), pp. 124-127, illus.

Art work by Charles Ransom Chickering and others from the files of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were examined by the author. The engravers which are discussed include Mathew D. Fenton, Arthur Dintman, Charles A. Brooks and Richard M. Bower.

[Thomas Serfass]

Brent Hughes, "Some Counterfeits of the Clipper Ship and Sailor Confederate Note", PM, Vol. 32 No. 5 (Sept/Oct. 1993), pp. 149-152, illus.

A detailed description of the genuine note with some background on its printing and counterfeiting. A guide to mistakes on the counterfeit notes which help to identify them is provided. The author points out that many of these counterfeits are collectible as they are less numerous than the genuine notes.

[Thomas Serfass]

Charles Surasky, "The First and Last Postal Notes 1883-1894", PM, Vol. 32, No. 5, (Sept./Oct. 1993) pp. 154-157, illus.

A brief introduction to these money order notes which is followed by the author's inquiry concerning the first and last date of these notes in general and their varieties in particular. A table of the six varieties with the presently known first and last dates of each is provided. Apparently much research remains in this small collecting field and Surasky encourages anyone with these notes to contact him.

[Thomas Serfass]

Robert Van Ryzin, "Elgin designer's greatest work awaits a home", Numismatic News, Vol. 42, No. 27, July 6, 1993 pp. 18-22, 37. Illus.

The sculpture "Pioneer Memorial" which was the model for the Elgin Illinois commemorative half dollar has no institutional home and remains in the Rovelstad family. A biography of Trygve Rovelstad (and information on his assistant Olivier Uytterbrouck) along with a synopsis of their work completes Van Ryzin's article.

[Thomas Serfass]

Q. David Bowers, Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia (Bowers & Merena Galleries Wolfeboro NH 1993) in two volumes (3,067 pp.) illus.

This monumental reference has been years in the writing and the magnitude of the work involved is suggested by the seven pages of acknowledgements and the nine page bibliography. Bowers gives special acknowledgements to Mark Borckardt, Andrew W. Pollack III, Walter Breen, Harry E. Salyards, Frank Van Valen and Robert W. Julian.

The book covers 25 chapters with 2 appendices. Vol. I covers the earliest types through trade dollars while Vol. II extends from Morgan dollars through the Anthony dollars and also includes information on commemoratives and silver Eagle bullion coins.

Many fascinating features are presented including Bowers Universal Rarity scale (first proposed in June 1992 Numismatist), new mintage estimates and the results of a population study by Mark Borckardt. A new listing of die varieties is presented with Bowers-Borckardt numbers. These are of course cross-referenced to both Bolender and Haseltine numbers. Bowers also provides "Additional Information" sections which help fulfill the promise of the title.

Bowers collecting and Investing sections provide a cornucopia of information which he supplements with extensive catalog listings of famous hoards, chronological auction listings of important pieces and the prices those pieces realized. Robert W. Julian's

historical section details political and practical information available about the early Mint which sheds light on all denominations produced at that time. Harry Salyards helped Bowers with the "Year in History" section which provides fascinating snippets of general history for each year in which silver dollars were made. Also on the lighter side, Walter Breen's essay on terms used to describe the dollar is included as appendix 2. Bowers was generous in including not only the acknowledged contributions of others directly to his book but he also included the opinions and ideas of many, many numismatists past and present which truly help to make the book an encyclopedia.

[Thomas Serfass]

Robert W. Julian, "The Origin of the Cent", COINS, Vol. 40, No. 8, August 1993, pp. 34, 38, 40, 42. Illus.

The origin of the cent is found in the confusion caused by the wildly differing exchange rates among states for their paper money into Spanish dollars, the shift from a monetary system based on pounds/shillings to a system based on dollars and the need to create a firmly established complementary coinage for the new monetary system. Gouverneur Morris created and Robert Morris promoted a system based on 1,000 unit coin of silver. Unfortunately, this system would also have valued the ubiquitous Spanish silver dollar at 1,440 units, a fatal flaw. However, the term "cent" was proposed for the smallest coin of silver and the term survived the Morris plan which was altered extensively by Thomas Jefferson.

[Thomas Serfass]

Eric Dingman, "The Ultimate Hard Luck Coin", COINS, Vol. 40, No. 8, August 1993, pp. 26, 28, 32. Illus.

Introduction and history of this short lived coinage series whose "primary claim to fame" is it being the first coin to bear the motto "In God We Trust" according to Dingman. Mintage, variety and pricing information are provided as well as a recommendation for Myron Liman's The Two Cent Piece & Varieties .

[Thomas Serfass]

**** Mailed with letter November 15, 1993 ****

Michael McLaughlin, "Fugio Files Updated, Part Seven", PW, Vol. 27 No.4, July 15, 1993, pp. 261-265.

The author continues his study of the Fugio reverses with Newman CC, D, E, F & G.

Michael McLaughlin, "Fugio Files Updated, Part Five", PW, Vol. 27 No.2, March 15, 1993, pp. 92-97.

The variety analysis and data revision continue with die characteristics, die states, strike order population and weight information as well as a specimen bank report and commentary. Part five includes Newman obverses 17I, 17S, 17WW, 18H, 18U, 18X, 19M1, 19Z, 19SS, 20R & 20X.

Fred Iskra, "Die States of 1807 Sheldon 271", PW, Vol. 27, No. 2 March 15, 1993, pp. 97-105, illus.

The author traces the possible origins of the "Comet" moniker for this variety. The progression of the die deterioration which produced the comet variety of S-271 is the focus of this article. Iskra lists four die states rather than the commonly ascribed five, although he uses Breen's definition of die state. The author defines each die state in excellent detail for both obverse and reverse and provides a line drawing to illustrate distinctions.

John Lorenzo, "The Rhode Island Ship Token of 1779: a Non-Local Import", PW, Vol 27 No. 2, March 15, 1993, pp. 76-79.

A Brief review of the types and rarities of the Rhode Island token is followed by a historical explanation of the token's subject matter. Lorenzo presents a newspaper account from June 6, 1786 American Museum, suggesting that there was no mint in Rhode Island at the time. Lorenzo ends the article by agreeing with Michael Hodder that the tokens probably originated in Holland.

Ed Price, "New Variety of 1803 Draped Bust Dime", JRJ, Vol. 7 issue 3, April 1993, pp. 14-17, illus.

New variety 1803 JR5 has been discovered by the author which marries 1803 obverse 2 with 1803 reverse A. The obverse was also used on the 1803 JR4 dime. The reverse was more widely used on 1802 JR1, 1803 JR1 and 1802 Breen -4 quarter eagle. Price offers an emission sequence which puts his new variety JR5 before both JR4 and JR1.

Michael Hodder, "Albion Cox and John Harper: Gleanings from the Birmingham & Sheffield Archives" PW, Vol. 27 No. 2, March 15, 1993 pp. 80-86.

Hodder corrects the misconceptions that Cox was a "deadbeat who fled the country in 1788 to avoid debts" and the charge that he was an incompetent assayer. Cox did not leave the country until 1790, and Albion later up an installment plan to meet other unpaid debts. Albion Cox had excellent training as an assayer, first as an apprentice to his uncle Robert A. Cox, a silver refiner, and later as a free lance silver refiner and assayer so respected that he was sent to testify before Parliament. Cox convinced Parliament to grant Sheffield its own assayer's office. He later gained experience assaying copper in New Jersey. Thomas Pickney was correct in saying that Albion Cox was a well qualified assayer.

The business of John Harper die sinker and mechanic were illuminated by the letter of a rival writing to Mathew Boulton complaining that Harper was violating a law forbidding the export of machine tools or parts for iron working and also for bringing skilled metal workers out of the United Kingdom. Hodder concludes in part from this information that Harper was probably a consultant or independent contractor to the U.S. Mint. The author also disagrees with the claim that Harper designed and struck the Jefferson Head cents of 1795.

John W. McCloskey, "The 1821 B6 Bust Quarter", JRJ, Vol. 7 issue 3, April 1993, pp. 18-19, illus.

This quarter sports a previously unidentified reverse die. The obverse of the B6 matches the B1 and B2 varieties. The major identifying characteristics of this reverse are; extended middle talon on right claw which goes through the lowest arrow shaft, a very low U in UNITED (Right serif of U below upper serif of N), large period after 25 C, and a die line from leaf tip to dentils. A second example of this variety has also been found.

Russell J. Logan, "Hub Punches", JRJ, Vol. 7 issue 3, April 1993, pp. 22-24, illus.

The question of whether the letters in LIBERTY and E PLURIBUS UNUM on early Federal silver coinage were put on with a graver and hammer in the hub or master die or with a punch has been unresolved. Logan brings two central arguments to his contention that a hub punch was used. A trial strike in lead of a 1836 reeded edge half dollar shows liberty's head band clearly blank-without any lettering. This supports the speculation that a punch was used as it naturally would have been blank until the last step punching was added and the trial strike never made it to this final step. The author's second argument is the the E in LIBERTY and E PLURIBUS UNUM are exactly alike. "The crossbar that joins the center serif to the upright is skewed. The sides of this crossbar are parallel BUT are not perpendicular to the upright."

Mark Smith, " More Multiple Marriages... A Triple Double Reverse Die", JRJ, Vol. 7 Issue 2, Jan 1993, pp. 26-33, illus.

Multiple marriages of 1836 V5 with four different obverse dies (3 dated 1835 and 1836 V5) are the focus of this article. The sequence set out by Smith is as follows " 1835 V4, 1835 V5 (first marriage), 1835 V6 (first marriage), 1835 V5 (second marriage), 1836 V5 (first marriage), 1835 V6 (second marriage) and finally 1836 V5 (second marriage with shattered reverse)". Specific details and support for the progression are given for each marriage as well as an enlarged (partial coin) photograph to illustrate the author's points.

Edgar E. Souders, Capped Bust Half Dollar Secrets: The Numerals", JRJ, vol. 7 issue 2, Jan 1993, pp. 37-41.

a study focusing on the early date numeral punches especially those produced by the Star family. Each digit is covered, not only describing stylistic variations, but also examining the retouching and finish work necessary to complete the punches. Completely hand cut numerals are distinguished from punched numerals in several cases. Souders also states that the numeral 9 punch from 1819 was not turned to serve as a 6 for the 1826 half dollar because the 6 is a smaller punch than the 9.

Robert W. Julian, " The Appeal of Flowing Hair", Coinage, June 1993, pp. 14-16, 18. illus.

The history of the Mint start up and production of 1794 dollars is explained with the roles played by Washington, Jefferson, David Rittenhouse, Voight & Albion Cox highlighted. The dollars of 1794 were produced from both French silver coinage deposited by the Bank of Maryland and a supply of bullion belonging to Rittenhouse and his friend Charles Gilchrist. The politics of actual coin production and the politics of design and implementation are not neglected by the author.

John W. McCloskey, " Double Stripe Bust Quarter Reverse", JRJ Vol. 7 issue 2 Jan 1993, pp. 14-15, 25. Illus.

The reverse on the 1833 B2 & B1 quarters is unique to the series, being primarily identified by two instead of the usual three vertical lines in each stripe in the shield (double stripe). Other errors in the lettering and doubled talons are mentioned in Browning but not the double stripes. McCloskey explains this aberration by examining Philadelphia Mint operations during the 1825-1838 period. Bust dimes, especially 1825 and 1827 showed die deterioration in which three vertical lines became fused into one solid stripe. In 1829 the Mint began experimenting with a double stripe design in Bust dimes and half dimes to minimize the problem of fused lines. The author argues that the appearance of the double stripe on some quarters was a continuation of that experiment. However the larger quarter didn't suffer from the stripe degradation like the smaller coins and the change was not needed as a permanent alteration.

Bradley S. Karoleff, " 1829 O121 (?)", JRJ, Vol.7 issue 4, July 1993, pp. 11-15.

The author found an intriguing reference to a unique variety of Bust half dollar, "1829 Curled base 2 No Knob small 50 C." from the Mathew Stickney Collection. The coin has since disappeared. In presenting several hypotheses about the half dollar Karoleff provides biographical detail about Mr. Stickney and his collection. Specifics concerning the styles of 2 used by the Mint in 1829 along with emission sequences inform his various theories. The author concludes that probably a cent punch was mistakenly used on a half dollar working die to create this variety although he also allows that the coin may be a very skillful counterfeit.

Numismatic Literature Abstracts for September 1994 number

Gary A. Trudgen, "From Coppers to Buttons or Were Benjamin and William Buell the same person" Colonial Newsletter, Vol. 33, No. 3 October 1993, pp. 1389-1393.

The author present new information on both brothers and answers the titular question in the negative. Biographical material and historical data on the Buell family are presented with evidence of a failed button business also discussed. The article includes two primary source appendices and a bibliography.

(Thomas Serfass)

Michael Hodder, "The New Jersey No Coulter Die Families", Colonial Newsletter, Vol. 34, No. 1, February 1994, pp. 1416-1424.

First comprehensive study of no coulter N.J. varieties. The coins were grouped into "immediate families" (dies directly linked) and subsequently into "extended families" which included second generation die links and die links to "with coulter" varieties. The author then presents substantial metrological data (including associated coin diameter and die size measures where possible). Other information presented includes, reverse die orientation, die emission sequences and engraving styles. A comparative analysis and conclusion fill out the study. One conclusion reached by the author is that "Taken all together, it appears that the No Coulter families are not a single block of die marriages all struck in the same minting facility."

(Thomas Serfass)

Edgar E. Souders, "Capped Bust Half Dollar Secrets: The Screwpress", John Reich Journal, Vol. 8, Issue 2, January 1994, pp. 26-32. Illus.

An inquiry into the type(s) of screwpress used in the early Federal Mint. The author brings together much historical data to support his contention that the screwpresses used in the U.S. Mint were more sophisticated and efficient than the presses used to illustrate screwpress operations in most numismatic literature. The author further presents evidence which raises the possibility that the U.S. Mint abandoned an improved Droz press because it exerted too much force on the Mint produced dies and was breaking them.

(Thomas Serfass)

Russell J. Logan, "Turban Head Half Dollar Census", John Reich Journal, Vol. 8, Issue 2, January 1994, pp. 20-25.

This census of just under 3,000 coins was assembled from 48 advanced collections. Coins rated rarity R4+ based on Stephen Herrman's article "A Rarity Analysis of R-4's and Above Capped Bust Half Dollars", JRJ, (July 1992) were included along with crushed lettered edge halves of 1833-35. A table provides the results of the census.

(Thomas Serfass)

Michael McLaughlin, "Fugio Files Updated, Part Nine", PW, Vol. 28, No. 1, Jan. 15, 1994, pp. 14-19.

The author continues his series with reverses M1, M2, MM, N. O and OO. Each listing features a brief discussion of the die, die states, strike order, census, specimen bank information and finest known specimen.
(Thomas Serfass)

Richard T. Coleman, "The Twelve Star Variety Half Cent of 1828", PW, Vol. 28, No. 2, March 15, 1994, pp. 64-69, illus.

The author challenges the four die states proposed by Breen and advocates three alternative die states supported by enlarged photographs. He allows that later die states may exist.

(Thomas Serfass)

Michael McLaughlin, "Fugio Files Updated, Part Ten", PW, Vol. 28, No. 2, March 15, 1994, pp. 81-85.

Author continues his series on Fugio coinage with studies of Newman reverses P, Q, R, S and SS.
(Thomas Serfass)

John P. Lorenzo, "Rhode Island Ship Medal and Matthew Boulton", PW, Vol. 28, No. 2 March 15, 1994, pp. 89-91.

Further information concerning Champion's mill (zinc enrichment process), Boulton's connection to it and the possibility that Boulton designed and struck the medals. While the evidence offered is not definitive, it does lend support to the possibility that Boulton could have manufactured the medals.

(Thomas Serfass)

John Griffiee, "New Jersey Coppers, Part 14, Maris 22P", PW, Vol. 28, No. 2, March 15, 1994, pp. 88-89.

Distinguishing marks of this rare variety are described along with other rare varieties having a stop after the A. Hints about rare coulter and no coulter varieties are also given. References to previous sales and plates are provided as well as a nine coin condition census.

(Thomas Serfass)

***** sent with letter April 27, 1994 *****

Abstracts for Numismatic Literature for the September 1994 number

Philip L. Mossman, Money of the American Colonies and Confederation: A Numismatic Economic and Historical Correlation, American Numismatic Society, Numismatic Studies No. 20, (NY 1992) 314 pp. Illus.

As the title suggests, the author has brought recent scholarship on this era together while presenting it fully in its historical context. The amount of research done for this volume is suggested by the 14 page bibliography, but even this indicator understates the amount of archival and newspaper research that was done. Extensive metrological data are presented in useful tables and charts. There is a fine index and the appendices stand by themselves as useful reference and research tools.

The English attitude toward her North American colonies and its economic consequences is explained in the first chapter. The necessity and strategy of "country pay" and other commodity monies along with wampum, elaborate bookkeeping schemes and the use of foreign specie are presented. Then the Massachusetts and Maryland silver coinages are reviewed, colonial paper money, early copper coinages and the effects of the American Revolution are examined. The copper state coinages along with the influx of counterfeit British halfpence and other lightweight token money are fully described. Mossman presents detailed original work on the Coppers Panic of 1789 which in many ways is a conclusion to the earlier chapters.

(Thomas Serfass)

Fred H. Borchardt, "Die States of the 1818 N-4 Large Cent", PW, Vol. 28, No. 1, January 15, 1994, pp. 5-7, illus.

A group of EAC members studied nine examples of this variety and proposed six die states. They concluded that improper hardening of the obverse "was the cause of the problems", The problems referred to were principally die bulges and crumbling. They also called for further review of published die state information.

(Thomas Serfass)

John P. Lorenzo, "The Rhode Island Ship Token of 1779: A Non-local Import, Revisited", PW, Vol. 28, No. 1, January 15, 1994, pp. 8-11.

The author, with information provided by Michael Hodder, made further progress in establishing the English origin of the tokens. Metallic analysis of the tokens revealed a high zinc content, reinforcing the notion they were produced in England using planchets made using a small scale patented zinc enrichment process available only in England during the period. Lorenzo also explains how a few types of alloy degradation can occur and the resulting coin features. The silver plated ship token is also discussed.

(Thomas Serfass)

Numismatic Literature Abstracts for September 1994 Number

Gerry Fortin, "A Second Variety of 1840-O Medium O Dime Identified", Gobrecht J, Vol. 20, Issue 58, Nov. 1993, pp. 19-21, Illus.

Detailed and well illustrated descriptions of the two known varieties of 1840-O medium O dime are presented. The newly discovered variety is most easily distinguished by its left tilting mintmark. Also there are several more die cracks on the reverse of this second die pair. On the obverse of the new variety, the 1 is positioned differently as is the point of the first star.

(Thomas Serfass)

Larry Briggs, "A New Variety for the 1858-S Quarter", Gobrecht J, Vol. 20, Issue 58, Nov. 1993, p. 35. Illus.

Michael E. Friedman is credited with discovering a new variety of 1858 S quarter by author Larry Briggs. The coin has both a new reverse, denoted reverse C and an unknown obverse denoted obverse 3. The mintmark is much further left (being over the right side of R in QUAR.) than other varieties. Obverse 3 is distinguished by the date gradually sloping downward from left to right, among other diagnostics. This variety presently has only one specimen known.

(Thomas Serfass)

Duncan D. Lee, "A Rarity Study of Mint State Liberty Seated Dollars, 1840 to 1873" Gobrecht J, Vol. 20, Issue 58, Nov. 1993, pp. 9-15.

This study combines figures of PCGS and NGC and reflects information available as of June 24, 1993. The author acknowledges the bias caused by resubmissions and clearly sets out his criterion for determining rarity. Chart included. The author also speculates on the 1873-S standard dollar.

(Thomas Serfass)

Larry Briggs, "An 1853-O over Horizontal O Quarter Discovered", Gobrecht J, Vol. 20, Issue 58, Nov. 1993, pp. 16-17, illus.

After confirming this new variety via a second example, the author announces this new and "probably very rare" variety. The remnants of the horizontal O are clearly visible in the illustration. Briggs also notes the positioning of the mintmark is different from that on the five reverses he listed in his book.

(Thomas Serfass)

John W. McCloskey, "Date Styles on Liberty Seated Coinage", Gobrecht J, Vol. 20, Issue 58, Nov. 1993, pp. 36-41, Illus.

Date styles are a new area of study and the author provides and excellent overview of his findings. Variations in crosslets on the numeral four during the 1840s were substantial as the "tilt" of the numeral five in dates during the 1850s were notable for their variety. Attributes of various date punches are presented rather than attempting to provide a list of varieties. The unique characteristics of numerals from each year of the 1870s are explained and illustrated. (Thomas Serfass)

Abstracts for September 1994 Numismatic Literature

Ed Price, "Varieties of 1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle", JRJ, Vol. 8, Issue 2, January 1994, pp. 6-9, 11. Illus.

There are two varieties of the 1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle according to work by Walter Breen and Robert Hilt. The author wanted to ascertain why the reporting of a third variety in 1968 by Breen had disappeared. Price's research has led him to conclude that only two varieties are known and that Breen corrected his 1968 error by omitting the information in his encyclopedia. Price's work has also raised questions about the number of the rare 2A variety which have survived.

(Thomas Serfass)

William A. Burd, "The Inscrutable 1894-S Dime", NUM, Vol. 107, No. 2, February 1994, pp. 228-233, 283-289. Illus.

The author delves into the theories concerning the manufacture of only 24 dimes at the San Francisco Mint in 1894. A biographical sketch of John Dagget, Superintendent of the Mint in 1894, is provided along with the author's conclusion that malfeasance was unlikely. There are nine known specimens and Burd tracks their provenance. The author explains there are errors and confusion in the pedigrees of the dimes and several listings are so misleading that Burd concludes "two specimens do not exist". David Lawrence and the author agree that there is only one obverse die used rather than two. A descriptive chart of the nine coins is included.

(Thomas Serfass)

David L. Ganz, "A Milestone for a Monumental Coin", NUM, Vol. 107, No. 1, January 1994, pp. 42-46, 123-126, 136. Illus.

A fine history of the adoption of the memorial reverse on the Lincoln cent which focuses on the work of various commissions in addition to that of engraver Frank Gasparro. The brilliant handling of the sharp criticism by the National Sculpture Society is also provided. The metallic compositional changes of the cent and other interesting facts about the U.S. cent are presented.

(Thomas Serfass)

Charles Logan, "The Kennedy Half Dollar: Reflections on 30 years", NUM, Vol. 107, No. 3, March 1994, pp. 348-352, 406-408, illus.

The history of the Kennedy half dollar from the decision to honor John F. Kennedy on some denomination through the details of design, approval, and the difficulty in meeting the demand for the coin in 1964 are chronicled. The Kennedy family played an important consultancy role, from Jacqueline's veto of a possible Kennedy quarter to Robert's input concerning the President's hair. There was extreme pressure on Gilroy Roberts and the entire Mint department to produce the design quickly and they succeeded in achieving the Jan 2, 1964 deadline for delivering proof dies to the Mint. Regular production began on Jan. 30, 1964. The frequently changing composition of this half dollar and its special bicentennial reverse are also discussed.

(Thomas Serfass)

Abstracts for September 1994 Num. Lit.

A. George Mallis, "Yankee Ingenuity in Crises of Hard Money", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 11, Nov. 1993, pp. 1547-1551, illus.

Historical account of the situations which led Massachusetts Bay Colony to mint their own silver coins and later emit paper bills of credit. Oppressive English monetary regulation caused severe and continuing shortages of "hard money". Among the expedients discussed are the minting coins and dating them during the Interregnum (1652) to avoid charges of usurping royal prerogative, adjusting the value of foreign coins, and minting coins which were deliberately lighter in weight (although equal in fineness) than their English cousins to keep the coins from being exported and suffering a discount. There are also discussions of inflation and the redemption of paper money.

(Thomas Serfass)

Robert W. Julian, "The Half Cent Coinage of 1811", Num, Vol 106, No. 12, Dec. 1993, pp. 1711-1714, 1759. Illus.

The author uses the supply of coining metal (and planchets) to analyze cycles of mint production. One of the aims Elias Boudinot was to keep his skilled craftsmen employed striking copper coins if no gold or silver was available for higher denominations. Although erratic, adequate supplies of cent and half cent stock were imported from England and this contributed to the relative oversupply of half cents during the 1804-1810 period. Julian explains that all of the 1811 half cents were paid out and not melted, but he suggests that 1810 obverse dies were used for a large percentage of the 1811 mintage, thus accounting for their scarcity. A few exceptional specimens are also discussed with pricing information.

(Thomas Serfass)

Eric von Klinger, "Change to zinc based cent left unanswered questions", NN, Vol. 43, No. 11, March 15, 1994, pp. 38,40, 42,44,46-47. Illus.

The legislative and administrative history of the cents compositional change from primarily copper to primarily zinc is presented. The shift away from a primarily copper cent began in the 1970's amid rising prices for copper. The disadvantages of several alternative metals are presented but the author also points out several viable alternatives such as aluminum-bronze were never considered. Aluminum seemed to be the chosen successor to copper before a variety of opponents prevented this transition and the copper plated zinc variety was chosen.

(Thomas Serfass)

Robert D. Leonard, "The Legend of the Yoachum Dollar", NUM, Vol. 107, No. 3, March 1994, pp. 373-378, 447-449, 459. Illus.

Much of the legend of the "Yocum" dollars is recounted. The author investigates the legend by examining historical records and checking facts to see if there were people in southern Missouri who could fit into the legend. Despite detailed genealogy work by the author, there is little evidence to support the legend.

(Thomas Serfass)

Randy Snyder, "Notes on the Booby Head Reverses" PW, Vol. 27, No. 6, November 15, 1993, pp.416-420, illus.

The reverses of the 1839 large cent are analyzed. The author points to the disagreements between Andrews, Newcomb and Wright particularly concerning N-5 and N-10 and N-6 and N-11. The question of whether N-5 and N-10 are two separate dies or simply different die states of the same pair is addressed for both these pairs. The conclusion reached is that they are separate dies rather than different states of the same die pair.

(Thomas Serfass)

John Griffiee, "New Jersey Coppers: Part 11: Maris 34v", PW, Vol. 27, No. 6, November 15, 1993, pp. 424-430.

The author continues his series with an extensive condition census for this variety, a list of unaccounted for auction appearances, and revised condition census information for varieties; 41c, 71y, 35J, 11H, and 15U.

(Thomas Serfass)

George S. Cuhaj, "Chester Martin: A Life of Art", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 12 Dec. 1993 pp. 1716 -1718. Illus.

Biography of award winning sculptor Chester Martin. The artist was originally trained in graphic art and design in Chattanooga under George Cress and Gail Hammond. After being involved in other areas of artistic expression, Martin was catapulted into the spotlight by winning three medallic art competitions in 1980. Martin's reputation became more widespread and he joined the U.S. Mint in 1986. The artist's sculptural achievements include models for parts of five modern commemorative dollars, the reverse of the Bush Presidential Medal, several Congressional medals including those honoring Andrew Wyeth, Generals Colin Powell and Matthew Ridgway as well as a medal commemorating the centennial of Yosemite National Park.

(Thomas Serfass)

David W. Lange, "New Types Take Wing on Mercury Dimes", NUM, Vol. 106, No.12, Dec. 1993, pp. 1697-1702, illus.

Two new types of winged liberty head dimes were discovered by the author. Analysis of photos revealed the use of two different hubs to make dies for the 1917-P and 1917-D coins, and then redesign on dimes dated 1918 through the end of the series. The types are labeled "Type of 1916", "Type of 1917" and "Type of 1918" and each is fully described.

(Thomas Serfass)

Ira Goldberg, "Backdrop and Aftermath: The Mint Fire of 1816", NUM, Vol. 106, No. 12, Dec. 1993, pp. 1705-1708, illus.

A newly obtained letter from Secretary of State James Monroe to Mint Director Patterson sheds light on efforts to gain permission in England to export machinery to America. The Mint sought rollers and other steam powered equipment from Matthew Boulton to replace fire damaged equipment. The severe damage caused by the 1816 fire had the ironic effect of improving the quality and technological complexity of the mint's rolling mill, which lasted until the 1836 improvements.

(Thomas Serfass)

Abstracts for the September 1994 Numismatic Literature

Russell J. Logan, "A Bust Half Die Remarriage", JRJ , Vol. 8, Issue 1, October 1993, pp. 19-24, illus.

Die remarriage is defined and examples from other coin series are cited. Following the work of Don Gunnet & Ivan Leaman on die sequences on early half dollars, the author set out to find a remarriage in the Bust Half Dollar series. The reverse die for 1828-O118 and 1829-O110 yielded a spectacular example with two separate identifying die cracks through 50 C. and UNITED. Logan suggests die remarriage as a new area for specialization.

(Thomas Serfass)

David Finkelstein, "Obverse Die Dentil Analysis, Part 1-Capped Bust Halves, 1807 to 1819", JRJ, Vol. 8, Issue 1, October 1993, pp. 8-18.

In an effort to distinguish between overdated coins struck from leftover obverse dies and those which contained mistakes but were subsequently corrected, the author has proposed use of four diagnostic elements: dentil counts along with emission order, information on master hubs used and "differences between the same date digits across years". This study is confined to obverse dies and does not consider different dentil sizes or spacing between adjacent dentils. Three tables summarize dentil counts by Overton variety, number and emission order.

(Thomas Serfass)

Robert Stark, "Countermarks On Early U.S. Dollars", JRJ, Vol. 8, Issue 1, October 1993, pp. 27-38, Illus.

The author presents over 60 countermarked dollars dated between 1794 and 1803. Advertising is the overwhelming motive for countermarking although some areas used the marks to certify value or approve for local use. English countermarking of captured Spanish silver and the counterfeiting it spawned is discussed.

(Thomas Serfass)

Pete Smith, "Guillaume Bude 1467-1540", The Asylum, Vol. 11, No. 4, Fall 1993, pp. 12-15, illus.

Short biographical sketch on the man who wrote what might be the first printed book on numismatics in 1514 concerning Roman coins and their values.

(Thomas Serfass)

Dan Argyro, "Die States of 1848, Part 3", PW, Vol. 27, No. 6 November 15, 1993, pp. 420-424.

Die state descriptions for large cents of 1848 are presented for varieties N-13 through N-19.

(Thomas Serfass)

Abstracts for September 1994 Numismatic Literature

Robert W. Julian, "1873 act brought new look and new U.S. proof coins", Numismatic News, Vol. 43, No. 13, March 29, 1994, pp. 22-24, 29-30. Illus.

The Mint accommodated collectors who wanted proof issues of coins introduced mid year by allowing single pieces to be purchased to fill a year set. Julian also notes that some rare issues had their ranks increased by unauthorized release of unissued proof coins by Mint employees. The controversy surrounding the number of 1878 Morgan proof dollars is also examined. Collector pressure with an impact on mint practice is evidenced by several proof only coins and the striking of low denomination silver when the government maintained there was a surplus in circulation already. The introduction of the matte finish coins is also mentioned as well as information on clandestinely struck coins. Part 3 of 4.

(Thomas Serfass)

Robert W. Julian, "Proof coin sets for public sale resume in 1936", Numismatic News, Vol. 43, No. 14, April 5, 1994, pp. 56-58, illus.

Proof issues enigmatically ceased in 1916, probably due to low demand. The resumption is also somewhat mysterious, but President Roosevelt's personal secretary suggested proofs just weeks before his death. The collectors quickly showed their preference for brilliant finish proofs. World War II also interrupted proof coinage from 1942 to 1950. Further information about modern proof coinage is provided. Part 4 of 4.

(Thomas Serfass)

Sent with letter on May 15, 1994

Daniel Argyro, "Major Die States of the Year 1848, Part 4, N-20 through N-24", PW, Vol. 28, No. 1, January 15, 1994, pp. 19-21.

Listing provides information for both obverse and reverse for each die state within a variety. N-20 has 3 die states listed, N-21, 22, & 23 all have 5 listed and N-24 has three.

(Thomas Serfass)

Denis Loring, "Proof Large Cents- An Update", PW, Vol. 28, No. 1, January 15, 1994, pp. 22.

Based upon his research, the author offers new conclusions about proof large cents 1843-1849, including the suggested deletion of several varieties as not being true proof coins.

(Thomas Serfass)

Ed Sarafian, "A Rarity Scale of British George II Contemporary Counterfeit Halfpence", PW, Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 40-42.

A preliminary rarity rating of both struck and cast counterfeit British halfpence.

(Thomas Serfass)

Gregory S. Heim, "Why 1839 Is Not the End of the Middle Date Large Cents", PW, Vol. 28, No. 1, January 15, 1994, pp. 31-33.

Argues that the classification "transitional" is recognized for research purposes but has not been fully integrated as a fourth definitive classification for large cents dated between 1835-1843. 1839 is linked to the later dates proposed by the Petite Head or Braided Hair design of Gobrecht which was kept in place into 1843. The final point made by the author is that if classifications are based upon die variety attribution, there is no compelling reason not to add the transitional category to the present three.

(Thomas Serfass)

Robert W. Julian, "Series to look at U.S. proof coins", Numismatic News, Vol. 43, No. 11, March 15, 1994, pp. 1, 15, 18, 24. Illus.

A definition of proof coins followed by an introduction to the controversy surrounding when deliberate proof coining began. From its later and agreed upon beginnings in 1817, proof coinage grew rapidly in the 1830s and then underwent a transformation of sorts under Franklin Peale who pushed complete packaged sets and proof only issues. Mint Director Snowden further improved the proof coinage system by making sets available early in the year. Part 1 of 4.

(Thomas Serfass)

Robert W. Julian, "Mid 19th century witness to growth in proof coinage", Numismatic News, Vol. 43, No. 12, March 22, 1994, pp. 20-22, illus.

Details of proof sales from the late 1850's through the early 1860's are provided. James Pollock made several changes in 1862. Proofs were to be available in sets only and unsold proofs were to be melted and recoined for circulation. The mistakenly produced 1863 quarter eagle was the exception to the practice of not producing proof only issues. The author also explains the innovative "minor" proof set which contained non-precious metal coins, and the details of the shield nickel proofs. Part 2 of 4.

John W. McCloskey, "Date Styles on 1846 Liberty Seated Coinage", The Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 20, No. 59, March 1994, pp. 8-11, illus.

"The unique characteristics of the date styles for 1846 coinage indicate that six different date punches were prepared in Philadelphia for use during this year." These punches were used for dies in both the Liberty Seated and gold Coronet series for 1846. Beginning in 1847, efforts were made to standardize date styles across the denominations. Years prior to 1846 display less variety and make 1846 an excellent year to study date styles to obtain insights into mint practices. (Thomas Serfass)

Gerry Fortin, "New Seated Dime Variety Update", The Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 20, No. 59, March 1994, pp. 44-45, illus.

Three new unlisted varieties have been discovered and are described: 1876-S Repunched date, 1887-S Repunched 1 and 1891 Broken 1.

1876-S has the 8 and 6 showing some repunching on the lower loop of the 8 and on the "left side of the lower loop of the 6". This is a type I reverse with small S mintmark and heavy die crack. Discovered by Terry Searcy. 1887-S has repunched 1 in date which shows most clearly above the serif on the 1. Multiple die cracks on the reverse. Discovered by Jason Carter. The author attributes the broken 1 on the 1891 to a broken 1 punch. Top of the 1 appears rounded. "Both obverse and reverse dies heavily clashed". Discovered by the author.

(Thomas Serfass)

Michael Hodder, "A New Specimen of the 1818 Fourteen Star Large Cent" PW, Vol. 28, No. 2, March 15, 1994, pp. 107-108. Illus.

This counterfeit coin was sold in June 1993 by Stacks. A coin of this variety had not been seen since the sale of the Maris Collection in 1886 according to the author. It is estimated to be rarity 8 or unique. The author suggests it was made before 1835 based on the absence of a close collar and die chatter marks. No other information about its origin or purpose is presently known. Diagnostic indicators for both obverse and reverse are provided.

(Thomas Serfass)

Fred Iskra, "Die States of S-274 and S-275", PW, Vol. 28, No. 2, March 15, 1994, pp. 72-80, illus.

Two die states are explained for each variety. A line drawing is provided to supplement the written material for each die state. There are also analytical comments and references to plated examples of the various die states. (Thomas Serfass)

John Griffiee, "New Jersey Coppers, Part 13: Maris 64v", PW, Vol. 28, No. 2, March 15, 1994, pp. 86-88.

The variety is described and an extensive specimen bank is presented. The author also comments on rarity ratings.

(Thomas Serfass)

John W. McCloskey, John Reich Journal, Vol. 8, Issue 2, January 1994, pp. 16-19, illus.

Eight varieties of Quarter Eagles were produced at Philadelphia and the three branch mints in what was the last year of the Classic Quarter Eagle series. The varieties from each mint are described. Although there is only one variety of the Philadelphia issue, McCloskey raises the question of why an 1838 reverse (with three bars in the vertical stripe on the shield instead of two) was used only in Philadelphia when many dies were prepared for the branch mints. The author acknowledges other varieties may exist and notes that "it has been difficult to find enough coins to examine to draw specific conclusions".

(Thomas Serfass)

Weimar W. White, "Determining How Many Mint State Liberty Seated Dollars Exist", The Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 20, No. 59, March 1994, pp. 3-7.

The author presents the Reference Coin Method (using 1879-S 2nd reverse and 1895-S dollars) and uses it to defend his estimate of 2,600 mint state Liberty Seated Dollars. Rarity ratings, grading services estimates and Bowers-Borchardt estimates are compared with White's results.

(Thomas Serfass)

Frank Van Valen, "A New Variety of the 1876 Half Dollar", The Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 20, No. 59, March 1994, p. 47, illus.

Illustration and brief description of 1876 Half Dollar with lower portion of 6 in the base of the rock above and to the right of the 6 in the date.

(Thomas Serfass)

William A. Harmon, "The 1840-O V-9 Half Dime", The Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 20, No. 59, March 1994, pp. 23-26. Illus.

Reviews briefly the description and discovery of another 1840-O variety which should be V-8. The newest variety discovered by the author is a V-6 obverse with a small letters closed bud small O reverse. It features a recut date, and has flattened head and bow from what the author concludes was a temporary obstruction on the die such as grease. Discussion of the strike order of several varieties and a full description of the new variety are included.

(Thomas Serfass)

Larry Briggs, "Results of the 1993 Liberty Seated Quarter Survey", The Gobrecht Journal, Vol. 20, Issue 59, March 1994, pp. 15-21.

Survey tabulated 3, 937 coins, with results presented in several useful tables. The author acknowledges rare dates and varieties are over represented because of the sample of primarily specialized collectors. For some years and mints, coins are listed by varieties. The dates are ranked and frequency reported. Full listings with conditions are scheduled to be printed in future editions.

(Thomas Serfass)